THE DAILY NEWS.
BY P. M. HALE.
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THE RALEIGH NEWS.

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THE DAILY NEWS
ADVERTISING RATES:
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By Telegraph.

NOON REPORTS.

The Fasting Fool.

NEW YORK, July 29.—At 10:30 last night Dr. Tanner was suddenly taken sick. He complained of pain in the stomach and nausea, and threw up some thick mucous fluid. Much alarm was felt at first for fear the sickness would prove too much for the Doctor in his feeble condition. An alcoholic vapor bath was ordered by the physicians to quicken the circulation and secure, if possible, free perspiration. After taking the bath the Doctor spoke of feeling better, and after a few minutes lay down and fell asleep. At midnight he was once more resting quietly, being very closely watched. At 1:30 o'clock this morning Dr. Tanner was sleeping quietly. His condition was in no way changed. When last taken his temperature was 98 2-5, his pulse 74 and his respiration 16. At 8:30 p. m., Dr. Tanner drank eight ounces of mineral water, much against the advice of Dr. Miller, under whose care he was at the time. He was very impatient and restless. He refused to take his bath until the arrival of Dr. Gunn.

Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, July 29.—The weather is very pleasant and the attendance large. The track is in fair condition. The first race, three-quarter mile, Girofle won; Dan Sparling second; Susquehanna third. Time, 1:16¾. Second race, three year olds, one and three-quarter miles, Ferncliffe won; Elias Lawrence second; Dawn third. Time, 3:09¾.

The third race, selling race, one mile and a furlong, Governor Hampton won; Redmond, second; Terror, third. Time, 1:59½.

The fourth race, free handicap steeple chase, full steeple chase course, 2¾ miles, Pomeroy won; Disturbance, second; Capt. Franklin away off. Time, 5:30.

Harmonized New York.

NEW YORK, July 29.—At the Democratic meeting last night, Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, Senators Jones, of Florida and Jonas, of Louisiana, Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, Hon. Geo. Barnes, of Georgia and other prominent men also spoke. Large meetings were held simultaneously in Irving and Nelson Halls near the Academy of Music, and out door meetings were organized among the crowd of about 15,000 people who were unable to gain admittance to the halls.

Kansas Greenbackers.

TOPEKA, July 29.—The Greenback State Convention met yesterday. P. P. Elder, was chosen Chairman; H. P. Vrooman was nominated for Governor; H. L. Phillips for Lieut-Governor.

The Greenback Congressional Convention of the third District nominated H. P. Mitchell for Congress.

The Spanish Insult.

BOSTON, July 29.—The captain of the schooner Eunice P. Newcomb reiterates the statement made by him to a *Journal* reporter, when in Boston on his last trip, concerning the firing upon him by a Spanish war vessel, and he is positive that when the affair happened he was ten miles from the Cuban shore.

West Virginia.

WHEELING, July 29.—At the Democratic State Convention last night, the first ballot resulted in the nomination of Col. J. B. Jackson, of Parkersburg, for Governor; Joseph Miller, of Cabell county, for Auditor by acclamation; for State Treasurer, Col. Thos. O'Brien on the first ballot. The Convention at 1 o'clock this morning adjourned to 9 o'clock, a. m.

Texas Regulars.

GALVESTON, July 29.—A special dispatch to the *News* reports that the mail carrier between Mausfield and Cleburne was attacked and the mail robbed, and that William Jones, colored, was run over and cut to pieces by a train at Denison, on the Central Railroad.

MIDNIGHT REPORTS.

Fixing for a Funeral.

NEW YORK, July 29.—There was a decided change for the worse in Dr. Tanner's condition to-day. He is weaker than at any time during his fast; and his eyes are dull and heavy. At noon he was suffering pain, though he denied it; the evident fact of his symptoms were so alarming his physicians decided to have beef extract and warm water ready for any emergency. The doctor is much troubled with wind in the stomach. But while making light of the symptoms, if hiccoughs set in he will at once break his fast. At 1 o'clock this morning three ounces of warm water were given him to relieve the pain, and four hours later he again complained, and asked for a few drops of peppermint, but was refused. He sought relief by pounding on his ribs. After his return from his usual morning walk he was given a little ice water and a small piece of ice. He soon after vomited nearly one and a half ounces of mucus, tinged with bile. He was weak and helpless nearly an hour afterwards. At one time he took warm foot baths to relieve congestion of the stomach by increasing activity in the blood circulation. He thinks he has caught a slight cold. He was asleep when his thirty-second day was entered on, at noon.

Troops for India.

LONDON, July 29.—The troops now under orders for Bombay are the 38th regiment, first battalion of 23rd regiment, and the King's dragoon guards from Cape of Good Hope. The Indian troop ship Euphrates was to leave for Bombay in August, the Malabar and Jumna were to leave in September, and the Serapis and Crocodile in October. Two of these vessels can be ready in a week.

A Lie Somewhere.

LONDON, July 29.—The *St. James Gazette* of this evening says news to-day from Afghanistan shows that yesterday's telegrams exaggerated Gen. Burrows's defeat. Candahar ought to be perfectly safe. It was successfully defended in the old Afghan war by a force inferior to General Primrose's against a night attack by 30,000 Afghans.

Greenbackers and Democrats.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—The Greenbackers of the Eighteenth Illinois District have nominated Gen. Rutherford for Congress.

The Democrats of the Fifth Texas District have nominated Hon. Seth Sheppard for Congress.

Re-Nominated.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., July 29.—At Pikeville yesterday the Democratic Convention of the Third Tennessee Congressional District nominated G. G. Dibrell for re-election by acclamation.

Fire.

BUFFALO, July 29.—A terrible fire is raging in the southern part of the city, on what is known as Blackwell's Island. Three planing mills, a floating elevator and several lumber yards, together with two shipyards, are already on fire, and the Pennsylvania coal docks are in great danger.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OSBORN'S GRAIN AND FEED STORE
Removed to the Osborn House.

The Osborn House
is the place to stop. Board $1.50 per day. Accommodations equal to any in the city.
jy24—12m

Grand Dress Ball
—AT—
Sparkling Catawba Springs,
THURSDAY, - - - July 29, 1880.

HONORARY MANAGERS:

HON. Z. B. VANCE.	COL. MCMASTER.
COL. FRANK COXE.	HON. LEROY YEOMANS
COL. WM. JOHNSTON.	HON. FRANK SHOBER.
JUDGE SAM'L MELTON.	HON. R. F. ARMFIELD.

FLOOR MANAGERS:

Capt. Harrison Watts.	Henry Shriver.
H. P. Jones.	J. E. Carson.
W. H. Williams.	J. S. Tomlinson.
E. D. Latta.	Henry Thompson.
Chas. N. Vance.	J. Hoffman.

☞ Arrangements can be made with Railroad companies for reduced rates in parties of ten and over. W. H. H. GREGORY, Superintendent.
jy24-1w.

Reduced Passenger Rates
VIA
THE PIEDMONT AIR LINE.
On and after this date Round Trip Tickets will be sold from Raleigh to Richmond and return for $10, good for thirty days. Raleigh to Washington and return $14.50, good until November 1st, 1880. Passengers leaving Raleigh at 3.35 p. m. via Greensboro and the Virginia Midland Railroad, will be in Washington next morning to breakfast, and in New York at 3.45 p. m. Shortest, quickest, best and cheapest route to all points North and East.
W. A. TURK, Pass. Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.
J. C. R. LITTLE, Ticket Agt., Raleigh, N. C. jy23—tf

SAW MILL,
FOR SALE.
One of Hege's No. 2 Saw Mills, with Improved Universal Log Beam and Set Works, for sale. Length of Carriage 25 feet, for 48-inch Saw. Factory price, $350. Will be sold at a bargain. Entirely new.
WILLIAMSON & UPCHURCH,
jy23-tf. Raleigh, N. C.

W. C. & A. B. STRONACH.
JULY 22.
SEASONABLE GOODS!
BARATARIA SHRIMPS,
(Fresh from the Gulf.)
SOFT AND HARD SHELL CRABS.
COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON.
CLAM CHOWDER.
FRESH LOBSTERS.
Pure Raspberry and French Vinegar.

Pure Fruit Syrups,
EXTRACTED FROM FINEST FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS.
INVALUABLE FOR SICK ROOM AND TRAVELERS.

VACUUM PAN
Unadulterated White Sugar,
The Very Best for Preserving Purposes.

THURBER'S, PRICE'S AND BORDEN'S EXTRACTS.

Use "Horsford's Bread Preparation."
The Best Baking Powder on the Market.

HE NO CHOP TEA.
UNRIVALLED.

BAND INSTRUMENT CATALOGUE.
Our new catalogue of Band Instruments, Music, Suits, Caps, Belts, Pouches, Pompons, Drum Majors' Staffs and Hats, Epaulets, Capes, Lamps, Stands, and Outfits contains 65 pages of information for musicians. Mailed free. Address
LYON & HEALY, 162 State St., Chicago, Ill.
100 ILLUSTRATIONS
july 21-dawlm

WINES AND LIQUORS.
A. W. FRAPS,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
—AGENT FOR—
TOM COOPER'S
LAUREL VALLEY
CENTENNIAL OLD RYE
—AND—
Wheat Whisky.
A large lot always on hand, from two to four years old, universally acknowledged to be the
Finest Whisky made in the South
Persons wishing STRICTLY PURE SPIRITS, for medical or other purposes, can get any size package, from 3 to 50 gallons, by addressing
T. N. COOPER,
Eagle Mills P. O.,
je22-tsel. Iredell county, N. C.

LAGER BEER
I respectfully call the attention of my friends, patrons and the public generally of the South to
MY NEW, UNADULTERATED AND HEALTHY LAGER,
brewed purely of malt and hops, by the Vienna method and expressly for exportation.
JACOB SEEGER,
2315 German street Baltimore, Md
jan 31 '81

The People Appreciate Merit
EAGLE AND PHENIX
Columbus, Ga.
SMOOTHEST, STRONGEST, BEST
SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS
BALL SEWING THREAD
1878 *1879*
Production Doubled. Again Doubled
jan 2 '80-1y

LANE, NOBLE & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
Livery and Boarding Stables,
ON SALISBURY STREET, ADJOINING NATIONAL HOTEL.
Carriages and baggage wagons attend the arrival and departure of every train. Orders promptly attended to. je17-1y.

FOR SALE.
1500 OLD PAPERS In Lots of 100 and Upwards.
Apply to
EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & CO.

RAILROADS.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE.

Reduced Passenger Rates via the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad and Connections.

Round trip tickets are now on sale at Raleigh at the following low rates:
Raleigh to Richmond and return, $10.00, good for 30 days.
Raleigh to Portsmouth and return, $10.00, good for 30 days.
Raleigh to Washington and return, $14.50, good until Nov. 1, 1880.
Raleigh to Baltimore and return via Bay Line, $14.00, good until Nov. 1, 1880.

SCHEDULE.

Via all rail.—Leave Raleigh at 8:40 a. m. arrive at Richmond at 4:39 p. m., Washington at 9:25 p. m., Baltimore at 11:35 p. m., Philadelphia 3:25 a. m., New York 6:45 a. m.

Via Bay Line.—Leave Raleigh at 8:40 a. m., arrive at Portsmouth, 5:15 p. m., Baltimore, 7:30 a.m., Philadelphia, 10:50 a. m., New York at 2 p. m.

This line is the shortest, quickest and most reliable route between Raleigh and all points North and East.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

THOMAS BADGER,
jy25—tf Gen. Pass. Agent.

RALEIGH & AUGUSTA AIR-LINE R. R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 29, 1880.

On and after Saturday, May 29, 1880, trains on the R. & A. A. L. R. R. will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

No. 1—Leave.	P. M.	No. 2—Leave.	A. M.
Raleigh,	8:00	Hamlet,	2:30
Cary,	8:31	Heffman,	3:14
Apex,	8:52	Keyser,	3:37
New Hill,	9:12	Blue's,	3:5
Merry Oaks,	9:32	Manly,	4:13
Moncure,	9:51	Winder,	4:37
Osgood,	10:11	Cameron,	4:56
Sanford,	10:36	Sanford,	5:41
Cameron,	11.17	Osgood,	6:02
Winder,	11:37	Moncure,	6:25
Manly,	11:58	Merry Oaks,	6:42
Blue's,	A. M. 12:18	New Hill,	7:00
Keyser,	12:30	Apex,	7:23
Hoffman,	1:02	Cary,	7:59
Arrive at—		Arrive at—	
Hamlet,	1:45	Raleigh,	8:30

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 14, 1880.

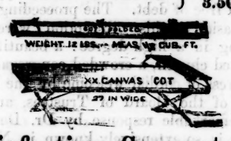
On and after Monday, June 14, 1880, trains on the R. & G. R. R. will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

No. 1—Leave.	A. M.	No. 2—Leave.	P. M.
Raleigh,	8.40	Weldon,	3.20
Mill Brook,	8:55	Midway,	3.35
Neuse,	9.06	Gaston,	3.51
Forestville,	9.22	Summit,	3.58
Wake,	9.26	Littleton,	4.14
Youngsville,	9.37	Brown's,	4.27
Franklinton,	9.56	Macon,	4.40
Kittrells,	10.20	Warrenton,	4.52
Henderson,	10.42	Ridgeway,	5.05
Middleburg,	10.58	Junction,	5.13
Junction,	11.10	Middleburg,	5.24
Ridgeway,	11.19	Henderson,	5.40
Warrenton,	11.33	Kittrells,	6.01
Macon,	11.46	Franklinton,	6.38
Brown's,	11.59	Youngsville,	6.55
Littleton, P. M.	12.13	Wake,	7.06
Summit,	12.29	Forestville,	7.10
Gaston,	12.38	Neuse,	7.25
Midway,	12.54	Mill Brook,	7.3
Arrive—		Arrive at—	
Weldon,	1.10	Raleigh,	7.50

JOHN C. WINDER,
Sup't R. & G. and R. & A. A. Railroads

HARDWARE.
JULIUS LEWIS & CO.,
MANUFACTURED BY
RALEIGH, N. C.
DEALERS IN
Hardware of Every Description,
SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS, LIME, CEMENT, &c.
Largest Stock in North Carolina.
Wagon Works: EAST HARGETT STREET.
FISHER BUILDING.

J. C. BREWSTER,
AGENT FOR THE
Celebrated XX Canvas Cot!
Better than a hammock. Can be folded or opened instantly. Is just the thing for Hotels, Offices, Cottages, Sportsmen, &c.
PRICES: $2.50 3.00 3.50



Satisfaction Guaranteed.
A FULL STOCK OF
REFRIGERATORS,
FREEZERS,
WATER COOLERS
FLORAL SETS,
FLOWER POTS,
FRUIT JARS, &c.
Croquet Sets from $1.00 to $2.00.
HARDWARE,
STOVES AND TINWARE,
PAINTS, OILS,
VARNISH, GLASS, &c., &c.
J. C. BREWSTER,
Holleman Building,
RALEIGH, N. C.
t oct 1, '80

"PEERLESS"
ICE CREAM FREEZERS
The Best in the World.
FRUIT JARS,
ALL KINDS.
PRESERVING KETTLES,
APPLE PARERS,
IMPROVED FLY FANS,
FLY TRAPS.
THOS. H. BRIGGS & SONS,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
HARDWARE.
jan 27 '81

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hygeia Hotel,
OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.,
Situated 100 yards from Fort Monroe. Open all the year. Equal to any hotel in the United States as a SUMMER RESORT.
Send for circular describing hygienic advantages, etc.
HARRISON PHOEBUS,
my27-tsug27. Proprietor.

WHO IS YOUR WIFE?
A Complex Conundrum Colloquially Considered.
By WALDORF H. PHILLIPS.
"Do you take this woman to be your wife—*until you are divorced?*
"Do you take this man to be your husband—*until you change your mind?*
"Then, they whom I unite, let some Court put asunder."
The work is full of humor and keen satire. Price, in paper binding, 50c.; in cloth, 75c. Can be had of Booksellers and Newsdealers, or will be sent, postage prepaid, upon receipt of the price, by the Publishers,
E. J. HALE & SON,
17 Murray Street, New York.

WOOD AND COAL.—J. D. WHITAKER'S order boxes to be found in the following popular business houses:
ANDREWS & KERRALL, Grocers, on Fayetteville street.
M. GRAUSMAN, Grocer, on Fayetteville street.
PRITCHARD & BROOKS, Hillsboro and Salisbury streets, and also one in
COTTON EXCHANGE ROOM.
Wood, oak, sawed to order, - - - $3.50
Wood, pine, sawed to order, - - - 3.00
Reduction on car load lots. June 8—1y.

WAGONS.

THE "ALL RIGHT" WAGON.
FURNITURE.
RUFFIN ROLES,
Contractor and Builder,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
SASH, DOORS and BLINDS
And all kinds of
FURNITURE,
Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of
SASH, DOORS,
BLINDS,
MOLDINGS,
FLOORING,
WEATHER-BOARDING,
CEILING, &c.
I make to order, on short notice, all kinds and sizes of WINDOW and DOOR FRAMES. All kinds of Turning and Scroll Sawing done to order.
Give me a trial before buying.
july 16-d&wtdec28

GREAT BARGAINS
—IN—

Furniture. Furniture.
John T. Morriss,
Corner Fayetteville and Davie Streets,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
FURNITURE
MATTRESSES,
SPRING BEDS, Etc.
I have now in store one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Furniture in the city, consisting of
Walnut D. C. Suites,
Cottage Suites,
Parlor Suites,
Bedsteads,
Bureaus,
Washstands,
Tables,
Lounges,
Tin Safes,
Cribs, Cradles,
What-nots,
Wardrobes,
Desks,
Chairs, Rockers,
And many other goods, which will be sold cheap for cash. Now is your time to secure bargains.
oct 27 '80

FURNITURE.
W. H. Morriss,
FAYETTEVILLE ST., OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
RALEIGH, N. C.
I have in store a nice and select stock of Walnut and Cheap Furniture from the best manufacture's in the East and West, bought in the last four months previous to the late advance in prices, which I will sell for cash at less prices than such goods have ever been sold for in Raleigh before, or any market outside of Raleigh, freight and express added.
Nice first class Walnut Dressing Case Suites at $50, worth $65; Suites at $60 worth $75; Bureau Suites at $40 and $45; three marble fine Walnut French Dressing Suites, French Plate Glass for $110, worth $130. All Suits have ten pieces. Also a nice line of Walnut marble top Tables at $5, $6, $7.50, $8.00, $12.50, $13 00. Walnut Hat Racks $7.50, $8.00 and $10.00. Side Boards at less than they can be bought for at factory. Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Parlour Suites, Rocking Chairs, Lounges, all kinds of Chairs, in fact everything found in a first-class furniture store. All who contemplate buying soon will save money by buying new goods purchased now and paid for. I will keep goods until September 1st, if required to do so. I wish to discontinue the furniture business, is my reason for offering my stock at such prices.
I will sell my stock as a whole to any one wishing to engage in the business. Call and examine for yourself. I want to get out of the business if I can without too great a sacrifice.
W. H. MORRISS,
Ware Rooms, Fayetteville St., opposite Post Office Raleigh, N. C.
may 24 to aug 15 '80

BUILDERS AND
W. J. ELLINGTON,
L. H. ROYSTER,
ELLINGTON, R
(ARCHITECTS A
ND BUILDERS.)
House Building of every
AMBER (KILN DRIED), LATHS, SHI
PLAN
SASH, DOORS
AT PRICES BEYO
Estimates and Plans promptly fur
t sept '80

WM. SIMPSON,
Fayetteville Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS
—AND—
Agricultural Chemicals.
Full and well assorted lines of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Field and Garden Seeds, Braces, Trusses, &c.
THE BEST VARIETIES OF
Field and Garden Seeds
JUST RECEIVED.
Fertilizers for Farmers.
Always on hand a full stock of Chemicals for the
Home Manufacture of Fertilizers,
which are offered at low prices, and rank with the best artificial manures in the market. These Chemicals are pure, and after being tested by the Department of Agriculture are pronounced fully up to the highest standard.
Send for pamphlet containing formula and testimonials. julv1 80-12m

STEAM ENGINES.
ENGINES FOR GINNI

SAW MILLS,
Mill Gearing, Horse Powers and Machinery Generally.
May 11d&wly

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.
EVERYBODY IS SATISFIED
WHO WEARS
MILLER'S
Acme Shirts and Drawers!
Gent's Furnishing House and Factory,
915 Main Street.
Fine Dress-Shirts and Night-Shirts Made to Measure a Specialty.
NO FIT, NO SALE.
A good Shirt, ready-made (unlaundried), $1.00. We make a good shirt to measure, unlaundried, for $1.25. We make a fine shirt to measure (unlaundried) for $1.50. We make the best shirt to measure (unlaundried) for $1.75. Extra per dozen for laundried $1.50. Order-printed blanks for self-measurement. Will make you one on approval. Our One-Dollar Shirt is the best shirt ever made for the price. Sent by mail to any address for $1.10, with privilege of returning and money refunded if it does not suit. A large stock of Gent's Furnishing always on hand.
HENRY T. MILLER,
jy2 1y. 915 Main Street, Richmond.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS
—AT—
Jos. P. Gulley's Old Stand,
RALEIGH, N. C.
In order to supply the increasing demand for goods at this
Old-Established House,
I have laid in a
COMPLETE STOCK,
To which I invite the attention of my old wholesale and retail customers, and all who may wish to buy.
The stock is full in every branch, including
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
WHITE GOODS, Etc.
Coats' Celebrated Six-cord Spool Cotton and Miles' and Boyden's Shoes, all styles, specialties.
Terms Cash. Prices right.
J. P. GULLEY.
till aug 20

CONTRACTORS.
B. F. PARRS,
E. R. PINKSTON.
OYSTER & CO.,
ND BUILDERS.)
Description a Specialty.
NGLES, SCROLL WORK, TURNING, ING.
AND BLINDS,
ND COMPETITION.
nished. All work guaranteed.

STEAM ENGINES.
ALLEN & GRAM,

Iron and Brass Founders
AND MACHINISTS.
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Manufacturers and Importers of the following goods:
ENGINES,
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.
Cotton Gins, Power Presses, Saw and Grist Mills, Plows and Plow Castings, Machine Castings and Forgings.
THE NEW VIRGINIA FEED CUTTER.
It is simple and durable, has no gear to get out of order.
Plans and estimates made for the manufacture and arrangement of Machinery.
ALLEN & GRAM,
may 5—1y Raleigh, N. C.
NG AND THRESHING.
STATIONARY, RTABLE,
Cheap, Safe and Durable.
Power and Hand Presses,
Unsurpassed in Speed and Effect.
Hydraulic and Screw
TOBAC O PRESSES.
Send for Circulars.
TAPPY & STEEL,
PETERSBURG, VA.

W. E. TANNER & CO.,
METROPOLITAN
IRON WORKS,
6th and 7th, and Canal Streets
RICHMOND, Va.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Portable & Stationary Engines,
BOILERS.
SAW MILLS,
AND OTHER MACHINERY.
Our Patent Spark Extinguisher
IS THE ONLY PERFECT ONE.
— AGENTS —
Williamson & Upchurch, Raleigh, N. C.; W. B. Griffith & Co., Charlotte; Price & Co., Rockingham, Richmond co., N. C.; R. R. Baugham, Rich Square, N. C., Gen'l Agent in Eastern North Carolina; A. B. Hill, Agent, Scotland Neck; W. P. Baugham, Agent, Washington, N. C.; W. A. Barber, Agent, Edenton, N. C.; Col. Jno. Ashford, Agent, Clinton, N. C.
mh31-1y-d&w.

DR. SANFORD'S
LIVER
INVIGORATOR
The Only Vegetable Compound that acts directly upon the Liver, and cures Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Biliousness, Malaria, Costiveness, Headache. It assists Digestion, Strengthens the System, Regulates the Bowels, Purifies the Blood. A Book sent free. Address *Dr. Sanford*, 162 Broadway, N.Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
je 19-6m

THE DAILY NEWS.

BY P. M. HALE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

L. L. POLK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY.....JULY 30, 1880.

THE STATE CANVASS.

Gov. JARVIS, Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the people as follows:

At Clinton, Sampson County, Saturday, July 31st.

At Kenansville, Duplin County, Tuesday, August 3d.

At Jacksonville, Onslow County, Wednesday, August 4th.

At Trenton, Jones County, Thursday, August 5th.

At Kinston, Lenoir County, Saturday, August 7th.

Some other of the State Canvassers will be with him at all of these appointments.

JOINT DISCUSSION.

There will be joint discussions by Gov. JARVIS and Judge BUXTON, the Democratic and Republican candidates for Governor at the following places:

Jacksonville, Onslow County, August 4th.

Trenton, Jones County, August 5th

Kinston, Lenoir County, August 7th.

Snow Hill, Monday, August 9th.

Wilson, Tuesday, August 10th.

COL. KENAN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Attorney-General KENAN will address the people at

Rocky Mount, Edgecombe county, Friday, July 30th.

Griffin's, Nash county, Thursday, August 5th.

Nashville, Nash county, Friday, August 6th.

Grantham's, Wayne county, Saturday, August 14th.

Meadow, Johnston county, Monday, August 16th.

Superintendent SCARBOROUGH will also speak at Meadow on the 16th.

GOOD GOVERNMENT, AND BAD.

Judge BUXTON, when a candidate for the Convention of 1875, declared the CANBY Constitution of 1868 "a boon from Heaven." Though a candidate for a seat in it, he had opposed its call and avowed that his object in seeking an election to it was to move its adjournment as soon as it assembled lest it should impiously undo the work of CANBY, whom he regarded as Heaven's instrument. The Radical State Convention which nominated Judge BUXTON for Governor agreed with him in clothing CANBY with divine attributes. It solemnly declared, if one can imagine anything solemn about a body which was a caricature of a deliberative assembly, "That the recent Constitutional amendments were passed by a convention which was not composed of a majority of elected delegates, and the control of which was stolen from the Republican majority by an infamous and admitted fraud on the voters of Robeson county. This corruption, on the part of the Democracy, demonstrates the fact that their party will scruple at no violation of law in the interest of party supremacy; and that the Democratic party is not the friend of representative government or of the people. That the present system of county government in North Carolina is utterly subversive of the rights of the citizens; is the grossest political robbery ever practiced in this or any civilized country; is the most damnable fraud ever devised or sanctioned by any political party, and calls for the unqualified condemnation of all who have the name of freemen, without regard to party affiliation. We claim the right of the people to elect every officer in the State, from the Chief Executive down to the humblest official, and demand that this right shall not be denied nor abridged; that an honest count shall follow a free ballot, and the majority shall determine who shall enact and administer its laws."

The people of North Carolina did not agree with Judge BUXTON in 1875. They had a free ballot and an honest count in 1876, and at the election in that year polled the largest Democratic and the largest Radical vote ever given in the State; and the biggest vote that was polled was cast for the adoption of that Constitution which the late Radical Convention was pleased to speak of in the courteous terms above quoted. The people had tired of "the bottom rail on top;" of ignorance, stupidity and venality in office; of county governments in the hands of negroes who, having nothing to tax, imposed taxation without limit on those who had; of magistrates, scallawags and negroes, who knew no law and made a mock of justice; of the plunder of property, the insecurity of personal rights, exposure to insult and outrage; of the sale of poor white men to negro masters. The people met in Convention; the people ratified the acts of the Convention when submitted to them at the polls. The mind shrinks from the contemplation of the misery, desolation and degradation which but for that Convention's acts and the popular ratification of them would be presented by that portion of the State, then in ruins, now prospering under good, honest, cheap government.

Two papers came into our hands yesterday which give some idea of the condition of things that made necessary the change from the Constitution dictated by CANBY to one established by the people. The first is a report made to the people of Halifax by Messrs. EDWARD CONIGLAND, SPIER WHITAKER and THOS. N. HILL, a committee appointed for investigation of the county's affairs. The second is a statement furnished to the Wilmington *Review* by Col. JOHN D. TAYLOR, Clerk of the Board of Commissioners, in regard to the situation of New Hanover county when under Radical rule, and its condition now under the new system of county government. The Halifax report would fill four columns of THE NEWS. We condense:

In the county of Halifax in 1876 matters became so horrible that a meeting was called of the Democratic citizens, the taxpayers of the county; this meeting appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. EDW. CONIGLAND, T. N. HILL and SPIER WHITAKER, to examine into the affairs of the county. The committee reported on the 18th of September of the same year and from the report we gather these facts:

The first investigation sought to be made was into the indebtedness of the county. It was found that this was impossible to be ascertained. No record of any kind could be found throwing any light on the subject. The commissioners had absolutely failed to perform their plain statutory duty of keeping a registry of claims.

The committee next found that the Commissioners had absolutely failed to carry out the other clear statutory provision of publishing a plain itemized statement of county revenue and charges, and had allowed or made the clerk fail to perform the duty imposed on him by statute of publishing the allowances, &c., made by the Board of Commissioners to its respective members. For this failure to publish the allowances to Commissioners good reason was found. It was found that it was the practice of the Board to give almost all the contracts for the county to its own members. One of them was allowed for feeding prisoners for seventeen months $2,602.24.

Passing over various small peculations disclosed by the report, we find that in the years 1874 and 1875 extra official allowances amounting in the aggregate to $1,400, were made to the sheriffs of those years, an dallowances to county clerks of $1,686.83 for work for which they were legally entitled to $382.80. They made further extra official allowances to themselves and county officers, amounting in the aggregate to $3,285.00. Another instance of extra official allowance was that to one WILLIAM BRYAN. BRYAN bid off the contract for building a bridge across Fishing Creek at the price of $515.40. After the bridge was built and this amount paid, BRYAN was allowed $214 more for the same work. BRYAN was heard to say in the streets of Enfield that he had contracted to pay J. E. O'HARA, the Chairman of the Board, 10 per cent. on whatever allowance should be made him by the Board, and that he paid him $10 in cash on this account.

But perhaps one of the most barefaced frauds perpetrated by the commissioners was in relation to county interest. It is common information that no debt ever bears more than six per cent. interest, unless otherwise provided at the time the debt is made, and it was in 1875 decided that county debts bore interest only from demand; yet this Board ordered in two cases that interest on debts against the county, already contracted, should be allowed from the time the debt was contracted at the rate of 8 per cent. At this time county orders were cheap and were a favorite investment with county officers, and on the levy of 1875 the sheriff, who was a special pet of the Board, paid almost all the county tax that he did pay in them.

We copy the following in full from yesterday's Wilmington *Review*:—

"As a matter of interest to all of our readers we publish herewith some facts connected with the county finances. The comparison between the years of Democratic rule and Radical misrule is a remarkable one. Beginning with the year 1874, when there was a full Republican Board, and closing with this year we find that the expenses of the county have actually been reduced much more than one-half. Here is an exhibit of the expenses for the past seven years:

"In 1874 the running expenses of the county were $57,907.16; in 1875 they were $55,808.98; in 1876 they were $45,668.52; in 1877 they were $40,442.53; in 1878 they were $41,037.37; in 1879 they were $31,516.95; and in 1880 they will be about $24,862.97, a difference, between 1874, when there was a full Republican Board, and 1880, when there is a full Democratic Board, of $33,044.17. The estimate for 1880 is made by taking the actual expenses for the past ten months, $20,637.50, and adding thereto the expenses last year for July and August. The fiscal year, be it understood, ends August 31st.

"In 1874 a floating debt of $35,000 was funded, and in 1876 Mr. B. G. Worth and Capt. I. P. Grainger, who were put on the board, found not only this bonded debt of $35,000 but a floating debt of $33,000, which they succeeded in funding for $30,200. These gentlemen were called to the Board by the Republicans themselves who had got everything into such a perfect snarl and waste that they could neither disentangle nor economize. Messrs Worth and Grainger succeeded in reducing the expenses of the county some $10,000 during the first year they were on the Board and during the second year reduced them $5,000 more. In 1878, it was increased about $500 over 1877. In 1879, when the present Board went into office, that being the first year of the full Democratic Board, the expenses of the county were still further reduced $9,500, and this year the same Board have brought them down still further and to the extent of $7,000.

"But this is not all. Not only have the expenses of the county been reduced by a wholesale process, but the present Board have paid $30,500 of the $35,000 debt contracted in 1874.

"The tax levy this year, it is estimated, will be but 63 cents, 24 cents less than that of last year, and of this 63 cents 10 per cent. is to be set aside for a sinking fund to be created to pay off the balance of the bonded debt, which will mature in 1887.

"We are indebted to Col. John D. Taylor, Clerk of the Board of Commissioners, for these figures, and it is with peculiar pleasure that we give them publication. We doubt if there is a county in the State which can make as good a showing; if there is, we would like to hear from it. This is Democratic work, and it is a practical and cheerful instance wherein the promises to the people have been fulfilled. All honor to Mr. Worth, and to the memory of the lamented Capt. Grainger, and to the present Chairman and Board for this magnificent demonstration of what honesty, capacity and integrity in office can accomplish for the benefit of the people."

These statements from Halifax and New Hanover suggest examination of affairs in the other counties which had been cursed with Radical negro rule. In twenty-three of these the negro vote was so large that even the great uprising of the people in 1876 failed to redeem them from Radical majorities. They contained, in 1870, three-tenths of the population of the State, and paid in 1879 two-fifths of all the taxes collected by the State. Their condition in 1876 was desperate. They were taxed to death; they were deeply in debt; they had almost "gone to the dogs." For county purposes alone they paid in 1874, $419,220.82; in 1875, $388,358.48; in 1876, $404,500.77. The system of county government was changed, decent men were made magistrates, tax-payers became tax-levyers. The result is, that these counties are once more prosperous, their debts paid off or in process of payment, and their taxes immensely reduced at the same time. We annex the list of counties referred to, and the amount of county tax paid by each in 1876, the last year of the old system, and in 1879, the last year of the new. The tax returns for 1876 are taken from Radical Auditor REILLY'S report, and those for 1879 from the report made by Auditor LOVE, as follows:—

	1876.	1879.
Bertie,	$ 12,124.66	$ 6,290.59
Bladen,	3,195.27	6,755.60
Brunswick,	14,397.31	4,351.02
Chowan,	6,332.50	4,509.58
Craven,	36,412.83	33,136.75
Cumberland,	31,676.17	24,685.07
Edgecombe,	29,893.52	16,670.36
Franklin,	19,895.34	16,073.23
Granville,	21,983.66	7,682.34
Greene,	12,168.56	5,122.92
Halifax,	19,099.98	19,216.86
Hertford,	10,736.61	7,732.53
Jones,	6,812.16	7,356.65
Lenoir,	12,750.10	7,770.99
New Hanover,	47,722.71	41,160.90
Northampton,	16,392.69	15,402.95
Pasquotank,	12,326.65	4,130.89
Pender,	5,960.23	5,639.39
Perquimans,	8,779 88	5,377.66
Richmond,	19,370.71	17,638.40
Wake,	37,091.12	41,784.72
Warren,	14,436.07	1,625.65
Washington,	4,942.04	2,934.88
	$404,500.77	$303,049.93

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Judge BUXTON'S resignation takes effect on the 1st of August. His successor's circuit will begin at Catawba on the fourth Monday in August. The Governor will make no appointment at present, as his appointee would hold the office only until the November election. The nominee of the Convention, to be elected in November, will hold the place for Judge BUXTON'S unexpired term, that is until November, 1882. The Convention, we suppose, will meet in a few days and name the District's choice for Judge. The nominee will receive a Judge's commission from the Governor and ride the Fall Circuit.

The Fourth District is composed of the counties of Cumberland, Columbus, Bladen, Robeson, Brunswick, Anson, Harnett, Moore, Johnston and Richmond. The Democratic Executive Committee, whose duty it is to call a Convention, consists of Messrs. J. H. MYBOVER, Chairman; H. B. SHORT, Jr., C. C. LYON, W. F. FRENCH, W. G. CURTIS, R. T. BENNETT, D. H. MCLEAN, J. A. WORTHY, P. M. STEWART and JOHN W. COLE.

We hear named for the Judgeship Messrs. JAMES C. MCRAE and C. W. BROADFOOT, of Cumberland; R. T. BENNETT, of Ansón, JOHN D. SHAW, of Richmond; JOHN W. ELLIS, of Columbus; W. F. FRENCH, of Robeson; L. R. WADDELL, of Johnston.

A Fayetteville correspondent suggests that the vacancy is to be filled by the voters of the District, and not at the general election. Without discussing the points in his letter, elsewhere printed in this morning's NEWS, it seems sufficient to say that the adoption of the Constitution of 1875 repealed the legislation theretofore in force, and the Legislature has not seen fit to avail itself of the liberty given to change the system established by the Constitution.

THE FRANKLIN *Reporter* is a well printed, useful paper, and we are glad to note that it has entered its third year with excellent prospects of profit to editor as well as to people. If our friend will permit the suggestion, however, we would resume the printing of the portraits of GARFIELD and ARTHUR as a Democratic campaign document. We don't think that the substitution of HANCOCK and ENGLISH pictures will prove nearly so effective. In fact there are people who will mistake them for pictures of Africans, or at least of persons afflicted with *melanosis*, and people do have prejudices about such matters that it is not necessary to arouse against our own candidates, however useful to stir up against the enemy.

THE SOUTH is to-day in a far better condition than it has been for 20 years. Last year's crops were large and brought good prices; they have been realized on, debts have been paid and the planters begin to breathe freer. The prospects this year are excellent, and, though prices may not be maintained as they were last, the outlook is very cheerful.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

NEW YORK, July 27, 1880.

EDITOR NEWS:—"The Horner School," at Oxford, is following in the line of safe precedents set by the Binghams. It has been in operation twenty-nine years, as I see by its circular and catalogue, under the father first and now under the father and son, as I hope it will be under the son's sons. It is pleasant to see sons adopting their father's profession, and also pleasant to see competent gentlemen, as these unquestionably are, adopting teaching as a life-long business. Teaching has too often been resorted to only with a view to the Bar or to some other profession. Men with experience combined with capacity are of course far more useful and successful as teachers.

Along with THE NEWS containing a statement of Rev. Dr. Deems's second liberal contribution to the cause of education in North Carolina, came to me a pamphlet of 16 pages giving an account of his "Reception" by the Church of the Strangers on his return from the Eastern world a month ago, after an absence of six months. The Doctor has had a remarkable career here. Fourteen years ago, a stranger from the South, he began to preach to sixteen *hearers* and has now nearly six hundred *members* and a congregation averaging a thousand hearers, and all this self-supporting and free of debt. The proceedings on the occasion of this "Reception" were interesting in a high degree: a beautifully decorated church, a crowded congregation, an address of cordial welcome by the President of the Board of Trustees, and a very remarkable response by Dr. Deems. As he is so extensively known in North Carolina, I think you will not object to a characteristic paragraph or two:

"As to the long tour which I have accomplished I shall have other occasions on which to address you. But one thing you will be glad to know, and that is, that I have spent six months of total freedom from the cares which for over thirteen years have pressed upon my spirit. It is my good fortune to have the happy faculty of being altogether in the place where I am; so, when I went away, I left entirely. For my church, for my family, for all with whom I was connected, I made the most complete arrangements within my power. I knew the officers of the church. I knew you. I knew my son whom you had called to be your temporary pastor. I knew the Great Head of the Church. I knew that I could do nothing more for you before my return, and that if I suffered myself to be fretted by solicitude, the whole intent of my separation from all I most loved would be defeated."

"My eyes have been running over this crowded chapel to-night, and their report is that there are no faces present, except those of strangers, which I have not seen with the eyes of my heart, while riding Egyptian donkeys, Arabian camels or Syrian horses—faces that have risen up before me as I have gazed on the skies which hang over the lands made holy by the residence of prophets and apostles and of the Son of God. Now my happiness is to see those faces once more 'in the flesh.' I have no promises to make. I have formed no new resolutions. But I trust that all I have seen in distant lands, and all my experiences may come out in my future ministry, so as to be profitable to us all. My heart is filled with delight at your unity and co-operation, your faith and zeal, your hope and charity. Some have left us and gone up to other mansions of the Father's House. You will follow them. When the hour of your departure comes, may you find on that other shore, as I found on landing, friends to cluster lovingly about you, and amid the illumination of the Upper Temple see glowing with the light of love for *you* the words which you have emblazoned above my head, 'Welcome Home.'"

I occasionally hear Dr. Deems preach, and do not wonder that he has built up a large congregation, for he has great power and originality. On last Sunday evening his subject was the Saviour's curse of the fig tree which bore "nothing but leaves"—the only thing that He cursed whilst on earth. As the fig tree does not grow in this part of the world, it was doubtless news to most of his hearers when he told them that the fruit appears first and afterwards the leaves, and that therefore a tree with leaves might reasonably be expected to have figs also; and that the close of the verse in St. Mark, xi. 13, "for the time of figs was not yet," was an error of translation. In his late tour he had stood upon the spot near Jerusalem where this unprofitable fig tree was blasted. The whole sermon was an able and impressive one.

On yesterday a man came into my store and asked to look at some blank books. He found two that suited, and asked the clerk who showed them, to allow him to take them down stairs to a man who wanted them and was waiting there. Would you believe it, knowing how long we have all lived in these parts? he was allowed to go, and has not yet found the man who was waiting, apparently, for he has not been here again. It takes a Southern man a long time to appreciate the skilful rogues who abound here. H.

WAIFS:—

A clock was on exhibition which fired off a pistol every hour. The exhibitor, on being questioned as to its object, replied that it was to kill time.

Ladies are like watches—pretty enough to look at; sweet faces and delicate hands, but somewhat difficult to "regulate" after they are set a-going.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, EDITOR.

[All books received during the week will be mentioned by name in the next succeeding issue, and, if worthy of it, receive a longer notice after careful reading. They may be sent either by mail, or in packages of a dozen by express, and should always be addressed to Mrs. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, Newbern, N. C.]

BOOKS RECEIVED.

S. C. GRIGGS & CO., CHICAGO.

PREADAMITES; OR A DEMONSTRATION OF THE EXISTENCE OF MAN BEFORE ADAM; TOGETHER WITH A STUDY OF THEIR CONDITION, ANTIQUITY, RACIAL AFFINITIES AND PROGRESSIVE DISPERSION OVER THE EARTH. With Charts and other Illustrations. By ALEXANDER WINCHELL, L.L. D., Professor of Geology and Paleontology in the University of Michigan. Price $3.50.

HARPER & BROTHERS.

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY; CHAPTERS FROM THE PHYSICAL HISTORY OF THE EARTH. By ARTHUR NICOLS, F.R. S., F. R. G. S.

These two books ought to be read together, or rather the last mentioned should be first read, as it throws a flood of light upon the position taken by Dr. Winchell, that all men are not descended from Adam. In proving this he looks at the subject both in its scientific aspect as an ethnological question, and its theological light as a biblical one; boldly asserting and sustaining his position by critical examination that the Bible nowhere supports the popular interpretation which makes Adam the father of all mankind. Both views will be interesting, but it is principally in the first light that the book is valuable, as it is now very generally conceded by all but the most narrow-minded prejudice, that exegesis has not in all cases reached the true meaning of Scripture, and that he who disagrees with the popular interpretation of it is not necessarily an enemy of the Bible. The doctrine of Pre-Adamites, Dr. Winchell says, is a question of biblical interpretation, and he shows that the use of the word "Adam" always *implies*, and that sometimes the narrative *declares*, that people existed on the earth who were not descended from Adam.

Holding the doctrine of universal progress, he reasons that, although there may have been pauses and even temporary regression, general progress in the organic world has always been co-ordinated by progress in the inorganic, and that although there may be *cultural* degradation from various causes; such as hybridity in a secluded community, or a tribe hemmed in by impassable barriers, malaria, wars and pestilence, there is no such thing in nature as the *structural* degradation, or the transformation from the more specialized to the less specialized, from higher affinities to lower affinities of any species of animal, much less race of men. He even goes further and asserts that no *great race*, with a vast fertile and salubrious continent to roam over, has ever been smitten on all its borders by even *cultural* degradation. The theory of the Hamitic origin of the Negroes, Hottentots, Australians and Papuans, implies that these four races have structurally degenerated, and as such social regression would be in conflict with the law of nature, he rejects it as a conception which has never been realized by fact, and which had its origin in the exigencies of an ethnological dogma, once supposed to be founded on the statements of Scripture, but which will not bear an impartial appeal either to the scrutiny of science or biblical authority. These races he pronounces, from their structural inferiority, to be older than the white race of which Adam was the progenitor. "If this conclusion disturbs widely accepted beliefs, it is evident, *prima facie*, that these beliefs ought to be disturbed. In the light of conclusion, they are beliefs in falsehood, and the maintenance of them discredits both the individual and the common creed. I may add that science, as such, feels no concern over such disturbance. Adjustments to dogmatic faith are the work of those who undertake to defend that faith."

But "to those who hesitate over the doctrine of Preadamites, because it seems to interfere with the 'plan of salvation,'" our author offers a word of suggestion which is at least ingenious in its efforts to bring the Preadamite races into that plan. After showing that it does not exclude the current conception of Adam's creation, but only "substitutes for manual modeling of the plastic clay the worthier conception of origination according to a *genetic* method, and thus embraces the Adamic origin under an intelligible method of production so sublime and significant as to include the whole world of organic beings," he asks if orthodoxy holds that atonement was retroactive at least 4,000 years, why not a few thousand years farther, so as to embrace the negro as well as Noah and Abraham?

Space is wanting to give even an outline of the Dr's argument on the "Theological consequences" of the acceptance of Preadamitism as the consistent outcome of both scientific and biblical study. The white race he regards as the consummate flower, instead of the root of the genealogical tree of mankind.

From some primitive stock long since lost in the mists of time the human family has *ascended*, and it is reasonable to suppose that the lowest human race preserves most of the characteristics of this primitive humanity.

He fixes on the Australians as the lowest existing type of humanity, for, although the jet black color and kinky hair of the negro is farther removed from the white race than the leather brown of the Australian, their inferior structural and psychic characters far outweigh the significance of the color and hair of the negro. What the "*First Men*" were, from whom all races have been differentiated, the Doctor does not attempt to say, but distinctly states he "does not picture man as risen from the organic grade of a brute, but only wishes to show that he was in existence before the "first man" of the Hebrews." He holds to the unity of mankind, believing all to be the descendants of one primordial *human* germ, which was developed, evolved or created gradually, as the earth gradually became suited to the existence of humanity, first on its lowest and then in its higher development. The black and brown races were arrested in their development, and can never now become white. As the earth in pre-Adamic times was wholly tropical. Man, then, was suited to his surroundings, just as the negro of to-day is structurally better suited to the malarial climate of Africa than the white man, while in the Esquimaux we have the remnant of man as in the glacial period.

The style of the book is popular, in spite of the array of scientific proof, and the illustrations, press-work, binding and charts are in the best style and do credit to the publishers. Paleontology, or the "testimony of the rocks," is largely appealed to to support his theory. And here Nicols, in his "Geological History," comes to his support by presenting a comprehensive outline of the earth's history from the earliest times to the present. From the rocks he reads to us the marvelous history of *life*, and shows from these records, which nothing can falsify, that there has been a steady progress under eternal laws, from lower to higher forms of being. He shows by geology that the land and water have changed places repeatedly, so that Dr. Winchell's assertion that the records of the first men, if any exist, are buried beneath the waters of the Indian Ocean, seems not only possible but probable; while from the organic rocks we see there has been a long succession of forms of life, appearing and disappear ing, through cycles of time, whose vastness cannot be computed or even comprehended. Why should man, the most complete and complex of God's creatures, be excluded from this process? In his chapter on "*The Continuity of Life*," Nicols says from the examination and comparison of all the plant and animal remains discovered as fossils in the various formations, it has been concluded that organisms of different degrees of perfection have succeeded each other in a long line of descent, broken at several points, but preserving in the main indisputable evidences of progress from lower to higher forms of structure. Though not asserting it as a fact, Nicols thinks there is nothing extravagant in the supposition that iman had an immediate precursor, yet to be discovered in a fossil state, who possessed little more power of speech than the ape. Modern anthropology, which includes human paleontology, maintains two leading propositions, first the descent of man from a primitive creature who could not rank with the most degraded existing race, and second the very gradual development of all the moral and intellectual faculties which at present constitute his superiority. The first proposition is not proved, but the second is supported by such a mass of direct evidence that it is impossible to believe, after careful examination of it, that he has only existed on earth 6,000 years. Agassiz, though by no means given to exaggerate the antiquity of man, estimated the age of the human remains found in the Florida coral reef at 10,000 years, while the human skeleton discovered beneath four strata of forest growth in the delta of the Mississippi was decided to be at least 50,000 years old.

All we know of the history of man shows us that for ages he lived on the earth the life of a wild beast, and has risen, not fallen, in intellectual development, the life of the industrial being typical of the life of the race.

Judicial Elections.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

FAYETTEVILLE, July 28.

MR. EDITOR: Who can vote for Judges of the 4th and 5th Districts at the next election to fill the vacancies; the voters of the whole State or only the Districts? Article IV, section 27 of the Constitution of 1868 provides: "The General Assembly may provide by law that the Judges of the Superior Courts, instead of being elected by the voters of the whole State, as is herein provided for, shall be elected by the voters of their respective Districts." And in pursuance of the discriminating power contained in this section, the General Assembly subsequently enacted, C. C. P., Title II, Superior Courts, section 9a., Bat. Rev., chapter 17, page 138, "In all elections hereafter to be held in this State for any Judge or Judges of the Superior Courts, the same shall be determined by the legally qualified voters of the several *Judicial Districts, respectively*."

Article IV, section 21, of the *amended* Constitution of 1875, which took effect January 1st, 1877, provides as follows: "The Justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State, as is provided for the election of members of the General Assembly. They shall hold their offices for eight years. The Judges of the Superior Courts, *elected at the first election under this amendment*, shall be elected in like manner as is provided for Justices of the Supreme Court, and shall hold their offices for eight years. The General Assembly may, from time to time, provide by law that the Judges of the Superior Courts, chosen at *succeeding* elections, instead of being elected by the voters of the whole State, as is herein provided for, shall be elected by the voters of their respective districts." Section 25 provides: "All vacancies occurring in the offices provided for in this Article, shall be filled by the appointments of the Governor, unless otherwise provided for, and the appointees shall hold their places until the next regular election for members of the General Assembly, when elections shall be held to fill such offices."

Chapter 256, Acts of 1876 and 1877, ratified March 10th, 1877, sections 10 to 13, provides only for election by the voters of the whole State of Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Superior Court for the 7th, 8th and 9th Judicial Districts. This act does not, either by express words or necessary implication, repeal the provisions of the C. C. P. above cited. Nor does the *amended Constitution* of 1875 repeal it. Both under the *original* Constitution and the *amended* Constitution express authority is given to the Legislature to provide for elections of Superior Court Judges by the voters of their respective districts, and as to the 1st, 2d, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Districts the last expression of the Legislative will is found in the provisions of the C. C. P. above cited.

It follows therefore that the vacancies in the 4th (Buxton's) and 5th (Kerr's) must be filled by the voters of the 4th and 5th Districts, instead of by the voters of the whole State, at the next election.

LEX.

WAIFS:—

"Now this is what I call business," remarked an undertaker, as an unfortunate gentleman stepped into his store and died.

"I'll go through my work," as the needle said to the idle boy. "But not till you are hard pushed," as the idle boy said to the needle.

General Hancock's Statesmanship.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

AUBURNDALE, MASS., July 24, 1880.

Editor of the Journal of Commerce:

As there are conflicting statements respecting the course of General Hancock in subordinating the military to the civil power in Louisiana, will you please give a narration of the facts in the case, together with your approval or disapproval of the manner in which the General discharged his official duties? SUBSCRIBER.

Reply.—In opposition to his own personal wishes General Hancock, in the fall of 1867, was assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, comprising the States of Louisiana and Texas, with his headquarters at New Orleans. Congress had invested such commanders with almost despotic powers, and it became a question with him whether he should defer to the proper civil authority for the administration of the government, supporting this if necessary, with the forces under his command, or supersede the civil tribunals altogether, trying all offences by a military commission, and administering the government by the force of arms, without reference to the ordinary machinery of civil jurisdiction. Although repeatedly urged to adopt the latter method, he deliberately chose the former, and the general order in which he assumed the command states this so clearly that there can be no misunderstanding of his position. The following is an official copy of this document:

HEADQ'RS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 29, 18

GENERAL ORDERS No. 40.

1. In accordance with General Orders No. 81, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., August 27, 1867, Major-General W. S. Hancock hereby assumes command of the Fifth Military District and of the department composed of the States of Louisiana and Texas.

2. The General commanding is gratified to learn that peace and quiet reign in this department. It will be his purpose to preserve this condition of things. As a means to this great end he regards the maintenance of the civil authorities in the faithful execution of the laws as the most efficient under existing circumstances. In war it is indispensable to repel force by force and overthrow and destroy opposition to lawful authority. But when insurrectionary force has been overthrown and peace established, and the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the military power should cease to act, and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion. Solemnly impressed with these views, the General announces that the great principles of American liberty are still the lawful inheritance of this people and ever should be. The right of trial by jury, the *habeas corpus*, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved. Free institutions, while they are essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people, always furnish the strongest inducements to peace and order. Crimes and offences committed in this district must be referred to the consideration and judgment of the regular civil tribunal, and thus tribunals will be supported in their lawful jurisdiction. While the General *thus* indicates his purpose to respect the liberties of the people, he wishes all to understand that armed insurrection or forcible resistance to the law will be instantly suppressed by arms.

By command of

MAJ. GEN. W. S. HANCOCK.

Such a wise and judicious course led to the immediate re-establishment of law and order, and during the whole of his administration there was no call for the exercise of military power. We have not space for a full history of his administration, but it abounds in proofs of the wisest statesmanship. His refusal to stay proceedings in the civil courts at the request of the Mayor of New Orleans in suits against the city on its notes; his refusal of the request of Governor Pease, of Texas, for military commission to try offenders against State laws; his revocation of orders that had been issued by his predecessor to remove clerks of courts and to interfere in the selection of jurors; and a host of other instances of his exercise of a wise discretion in the administration of public affairs were accompanied with such clear and convincing statements of the true principles upon which government should be conducted as to silence all gainsayers, and win for him the profound respect of all patriotic people. These documents are all on record, and will doubtless be published in the forthcoming history of his life. His great administrative ability, while through his independence and freedom from partisan bias, he was not a favorite at Washington, secured for him the appointment to this department, with his headquarters at Governor's Island, and will transfer him as we hope and trust, to the White House early in the coming year.

Postal Receipts and Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The report prepared by Auditor McGraw of the receipts and expenditures of the Postoffice Department for the quarter ended March 31, 1880, shows an excess of expenditures over receipts for the quarter amounting to $336,553.36. The receipts for the quarter for the sale of postage stamps, newspaper wrappers and postal cards amounted to $8,476,072.23; from other sources, $373,759.86; total receipts, $8,849,832. The total expenditures for the quarter amounted to $9,186,385.45. The total deficiency for the first nine months of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, is $1,199,642.97. Postoffice Department officials estimate the total deficiency for the present fiscal year at $2,600,000, and if it is kept within this amount it will be less than for any previous year since 1867.

WAIFS:—

"'Tis sweet to be remembered," as the man said when he got a cork leg.

A prominent New York undertaker says that several days ago a lady who lives in the east part of the city came into his establishment and said: "Mr.——, does my husband owe you any money?" She was informed that there was an account of about $60 on the books against him. She replied, "Well, here is your money. I am that man's second wife and I just found out to-day that he still owed the funeral expenses for the burial of his first wife, and I am going to pay them out of my own earnings."

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY.....JULY 30, 1880.

To Our City Subscribers.

Mr. T. L. BEACHAM has been placed in charge of the subscription list and delivery of the papers in Raleigh, and will attend to canvassing and collecting for the same. Every subscriber will have the paper delivered before 7 o'clock each morning.

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—The indications for the South Atlantic States are as follows: Partly cloudy weather, with occasional rains, variable winds mostly northeasterly, nearly stationary temperature and barometer.

Index to New Advertisements.

W. R. Abbot—Bellevue High School.
E. J. Hardin—A lot of fresh groceries in stock.
W. H. & R S. Tucker—Late novelties, dress, goods, etc., etc., just received.
Rawlins & Dickinson—Charlottesville Female Institute.
W. W. Bennett—Randolph Macon College.
James F. Harrison—University of Virginia.
From Despair to Gladness—See special notice.

TOWN AND COUNTY NOTES:—

The farmers in Wake Forest are complaining of too much rain.

A concordance to Garfield's letter of acceptance is now in great demand.

The *Commonwealth* of Virginia has suspended. It was a Royall good paper.

Mr. E. J. Hardin advertises to-day Southampton and North Carolina hams. They are just the best eating in the world in our judgment.

Messrs. Jacob Adler & Co., of Baltimore, paid $100 yesterday for the privilege of sending their commercial missionaries among the people of this State.

James Barron Hope's letter to the Mayor of Norfolk, Col. Wm. Lamb, was like shearing in olden times—it got all the wool that the innocent Lamb had.

We learn that a gentleman named Tutt, living about five miles from Raleigh, was bitten by a highland moccasin while gathering vegetables yesterday. He was not seriously hurt.

Col. I. J. Young intended to go to Wilmington yesterday to address the Radical brethren, but as the internal revenue receipts for the day only reached $1,547.84, he could not afford to waste the time.

We hear that a gentleman from Goldsboro had his ear torn off by a cattle-guard on the Atlantic Road yesterday. He was standing on the platform, leaning over and looking back, when the accident occurred.

We have been requested by the owners of lands near the city to ask the bat shooters not to walk on their mowing lots. They say they are willing to have their lands shot over, but that unless their grass is undisturbed, they will have to post their lands.

Geo. D. Wise is the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Richmond, Va., District. John S. Wise will be the Readjuster candidate. Whether it will be Wise or otherwise that anywise be chosen in no wise seems to trouble the wise men of the city on the Jeems.

The telegrams tell us to-day that Dr. Tanner is breaking down, and that the physicians on guard have beef, tea, and such things ready to pour into him as soon as hiccough sits in. We would like to suggest that an order for a coffin and a lot in Greenwood would also be in order.

Governor Jarvis and Judge Buxton, candidates for Governor will speak at Snow Hill, Monday, August 9th; Wilson, Tuesday, August 10th. The County Executive Committees will make arrangements for the discussion. The State Executive Committee will announce other appointments in due time.

The guard house was empty yesterday, save for its temporary tenancy by a darkey who had escaped from the work house, but been ruthlessly recaptured and was going to be sent back. By the way, it is worthy of note that there has been no case before the Mayor since Monday morning's harvest of Saturday night drunks.

The darkeys are always searching after a brand new Moses. The first one set 'em on fire about the promised land (40 acres), and they will follow anybody who has in his black flag—"The Promised Land." After the land comes the mule, when Balaams will be as much the fashion in color and style as the prevailing Moses.

When dark November days are come,
The saddest of the year,
The smiler's smile no more will stretch
His face from ear to ear.
But in a very lonesome dell,
He'll sit him down and weep,
Yet Jewell's pile of good greenbacks
He'll count and safely keep.

The Executive Committee of the North Carolina Agricultural Society held their regular meeting last night at the Yarborough House, A. Creech, Esq., in the chair, and C. B. Denson, secretary.

A communication was received from the Raleigh Gun Club, J. D. Pullen, Esq., secretary, proposing an interesting series of matches in glass-ball shooting at the 20th annual fair.

On motion of Dr. James McKee, the proposition was accepted, and the secretary and Mr. A. P. C. Bryan were appointed a committee to confer with the Club and make the necessary arrangements.

Satisfactory reports were rendered of progress in the various departments of the coming fair. The secretary reported applications for space and requests for transportation, and the organization of an efficient corps of marshals. The prospect for the best trials of speed ever held by the Society was reported as very flattering.

The Chairman of the Committee on Grounds announced that the work was proceeding satisfactorily.

On motion, President Thomas M. Holt and C. B. Denson were appointed a special committee on transportation.

After settling many matters of detail, the committee adjourned.

The Secretary will be glad to forward copies of the premium list to all parties interested, who will forward their address.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSION.—Two of the colored Sunday schools of the city will unite in a picnic excursion to Henderson to-day. The train will leave the North Carolina depot at 6 o'clock, and the schools are requested to meet at their respective churches promptly at 5.

SUPREME COURT.—Court opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. All the Justices were present.

The only appeal remaining from the seventh judicial district, heretofore set for hearing at the end of the district, A. H. Stith et als. vs. F. H. Fries et als., from Davidson, was called and continued.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning, when certain appeals from the eighth judicial district will be called and argued by consent of the parties.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The Supreme Court will commence the call of appeals from the eighth judicial district on Monday next, the 2d day of August. Appeals from the ninth judicial district will be taken up as soon as those on the eighth are concluded. The following is a complete list of appeals from the eighth and ninth districts, so far as docketed on yesterday, viz:

371. State vs. J. T. Schenck.
372. Walton et als., vs. Pearson et als.
373. Turner vs. Gaither.
374. Bank vs. Town of Statesville.
375. Turner vs. Foard and wife.
376. Walker vs. Gurley.
377. Huffman vs. Walker & Huffman.
378. State vs. Nick Jenkins et als.
379. Southerland and wife vs. Harper.
380. Graybeal vs. Powers.
381. State vs. A. M. Maxwell.
382. James vs. Martin et als.
383. Neal vs. Freeman et als.
384. Gambill vs. Gambill.
385. Howell vs. Ray.
386. State vs. John Mitchell.
387. Horton vs. White et als.
388. Bank et als., vs. Pinkers et al.
389. Edwards vs. Tipton.
390. Osborne vs. Calvert et als.
291. Elliott et als vs. Higgins.

NINTH DISTRICT:

411. Adams vs. Thomas et als.
412. Cunningham vs. Bell.
413. Young vs. Griffith et als.
414. Mabry vs. Henry et als.
415. Mabry vs. Henry et als.
416. Flemming et als. vs. Roberts et als.
417. Flemming et als. vs. Roberts et als.
418. Scott et als. vs. Elkins et als.
419. Ammons et als. vs. Ammons et als.
420. State vs. G. W. McMinn.
421. State vs. D. F. Barnett.
422. Tabor vs. Ward et als.
423. Price vs. Cox.
424. State vs. J. F. Slagle.
425. Bryson vs. Lucas.
426. Chasteen vs. Martin.
427. L. V. King vs. E. P. King.
428. Brown vs. Britain.
429. Farmer vs. Pickens.
430. Pickens vs. Miller & Patton.
431. Lindsay vs. Moore.
432. Rollins et als vs. Henry.
433. Hull, Lanier & Co. vs. Carter et al.
434. Weaver vs. Roberts.
435. Brogden vs. Henry.
436. State vs. Johnston & Cocke.

EDGING AND INSERTION.—At last we have found out something about women's dress goods—edging and insertion are embroidered trimming used by the feminine world in mysterious ways on mysterious parts of their attire. Col. Tucker showed us a lot yesterday which his firm had just imported from Switzerland, and if they are half as pretty on the—on the—that is to say where they will do most good as they are in the box, we don't blame the ladies fair for making the old man's pocket book suffer.

"MAVOURNEEN, THY SWEET FACE I MISS."—A letter in the postoffice here, directed to Miss Dora E. Brand, Morton's store, Alamance county, has a photograph inside, but unfortunately the mailer forgot to put any outside, and as the clerks in the postoffice regard that as the only legitimate place about a letter for a photograph to be, Miss Dora will probably choose a brand new correspondent before this letter reaches her.

There is also a postal card addressed "Dear Ma," and signed "H. J.," but the trouble "H. J." will see about not writing home will exercise his mind on the subject enough without any writing on the subject.

PERSONAL:—

Gen. M. W. Ransom and family are in the city on their way to the mountains.

Gov. Jarvis returned from Morehead yesterday.

Most of the Board of Trade excursionists have returned at last.

J. M. Mullen, Esq., of Halifax, is at the Yarborough.

Capt. C. M. Cooke, of Franklin, is in the city, on his way to Buffalo.

Mr. A. M. McPheeters and family leave this morning for Liberty, Va., where they will spend the remainder of the summer.

GOLDEN WEDDING.—Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Callendine, celebrated their fiftieth anniversary of marriage yesterday at the house of their son-in-law, Col. J. M. Heck, of this city. The golden ring and wedding cake reminded them of the hey-day of their youth. Their descendants were represented to the fourth generation, their great grand-daughter, Miss Mattie E. Pace, being present.

THE OLD CEMETERY.—We hear a good many complaints of desecrations of the lots and monuments in the Old Cemetery. This should not be.

WAKE COUNTY MATTERS:—

The tax-payers and Democrats of Wake county ask of the magistrates of the county that William R. Pool shall be re-elected as one of the Board of Commissioners. No combination with Radical magistrates to turn out the present Board will be tolerated by the Democrats of Wake. Let each person mentioned, whether belonging to the present Board or not, stand upon his individual merits, and let there be no combination either to turn out or retain Messrs. Pool, Jones, Jinks, Brown and Allen. TAX-PAYER.

DUPLIN ITEMS:—

Faison, Duplin County, July 24.—We are having rain in an abundance, and the agriculturists are beginning to be fearful of the results.

Our Hancock and Jarvis Club numbers nearly two hundred.

A set ring was found in this county some time since with the following inscription: "Lord Cornwallis, 1769."

The aspirants for the county offices are numbered by the hundreds, and still they come.

Fruit in great abundance. H.

MASONIC.

LAYING CORNER STONE AND DEDICATION OF ANCHOR LODGE—LARGE CROWD.

A very fine rain below Raleigh on Wednesday had prepared the roads for a pleasant drive to Griffice's, where the unusual ceremony of laying a corner stone and the prospect of "a big dinner" drew together a very large crowd of country and city people.

A brave little band is Anchor Lodge of Masons, but they have always been embarrassed for the want of a proper Lodge room. Not willing to give the work up, a few of them conceived the idea a year or more ago of building a house of their own. This being agitated, a proposition was made by the School Committee of the District to join them and erect a house to be dedicated to Education and Masonry. The work was soon begun, and yesterday as we drove up to the beautiful grove at Griffice's our eyes were greeted on the right with the sight of a good size two-story house, painted white, and around and about it were gathered the farmers and their families from miles around.

Grand Master W. R. Cox convened the Grand Lodge in special session in the new hall at 11 o'clock, and after stating the object of the same the offices were filled as follows:

Grand Master—W. R. Cox.
Grand Senior Warden—John Weir.
Grand Junior Warden—Thomas W. Blake.
Grand Secretary—D. W. Bain.
Grand Treasurer—J. G. Barbour.
Grand Deputy Master—Thos. Johns.
Grand Chaplain—Rev. D. P. Meacham.
Grand Senior Deacon—D. S. Waitt.
Grand Junior Deacon—Benj. Walton.
Grand Architect—Laban Ferrell.
Grand Bearer of Bible—D. Britt.
Grand Stewards—W. N. Snellings and Jos. Blake.
Grand Tiler—Miles Goodwin.
Grand Marshal—J. B. Neathery.

Soon the procession was formed, and after marching and countermarching about the building, passed under an arch and formed a hollow square at the northeast corner of the building, and in the beautiful and imposing ceremony of the order laid the corner-stone, which had been cut by Mr. John King, of Raleigh, and presented by Wm. G. Hill Lodge, of this city. This being over, the fraternity and spectators repaired to a stand near by and were addressed for a few moments by General Cox, upon Masonry, its antiquity, teachings, aims, &c.

DINNER

was then announced, and none too soon for the people, who for a double serving filled both sides of a table 260 feet long. But it was *there*, and I'll ask John Weir and Dave Lewis to bear me out in the assertion that it was there in the *greatest abundance*.

The hearty ones were there, but the supply was equal to the very last demand, and perfect order was observed at the table as well as everywhere else. We have never seen more attention given to serving every one than was given by those in charge of that dinner, whose names we would like to publish if space permitted.

At three o'clock the Grand Lodge again convened, and publicly dedicated the lodge room according to Masonic form, after which the crowd assembled at the stand and were ably addressed by F. H. Busbee, Esq., of Raleigh, who reviewed the cardinal principles of the order of Masonry, its ancient institution, its elevating influences, its charities, &c., in the eloquent style for which he is so well known.

With Mr. Busbee's speech the exercises closed and the large crowd dispersed. Neuse River String Band, composed of Messrs. Coy, Hardy, Nathan Pool, Doc. Seawell and McCullers, enlivened the whole day with splendid music.

Our acquaintance with the people of that neighborhood extends over our life; they were always kind and noble, but never did they do anything more completely than the exercises of yesterday. May the day be the precursor of a bright and happy future for all. N. B. B.

What North Carolinians are Doing.

GLEANINGS FROM STATE EXCHANGES.

The *Patriot* learns that the census work for this district will be finished up this week by Messrs. Cardwell and Best.

The Greensboro *Patriot* says that "the blackberry crop in the Piedmont section of North Carolina is enormous. Dried blackberries are coming into this market in large quantities, and at this time bring from four to six cents per pound."

The Fayetteville *Banner* says that Rev. Miles P. Owen, a prominent citizen of McDaniel's township, died at his home on Monday last, aged 64. He had been a minister in the M. E. Church for forty years, and was a man greatly respected throughout the county.

The Chatham *Record* says that Mr. J. W. Gattis, has a field of fifteen acres in corn which will yield at least 100 bushels to the acre. This is the estimate of experienced farmers who have seen it. No manure or fertilizer was used, but the field was an old swamp that he had drained last winter and is now cultivating. Chatham has had good rains, but many wells are still dry, and many more such rains must fall before water flows into them.

Since 1874, says the Fayetteville *Banner*, Laurinburg "has increased its population from 300 to 912 inhabitants. There are twenty seven business houses, with a corresponding increase in business, and the trade of the surrounding country is centred at this point. Ten thousand bales of cotton were shipped last year, which was grown within a radius of 25 miles. The farms in this section are large and abound with rich, fertile soil, and cotton is the chief commodity of production. Fertilizers, however, are freely used. A gentleman told us that he has seen 100 wagons and carts loaded with guano leave Laurinburg in one day. The Company's Shops are a source of profit to the merchants, inasmuch as about $3,000 per month, wages of employees, are circulated monthly. The shops employ 100 hands, and nearly all of them have families who live in the village."

STATE POLITICAL ITEMS:—

Col. T. M. Holt, D. F. Caldwell, Esq., and Julius A. Gray, Esq., are spoken of as Senatorial candidates in the Alamance and Guilford District.

Lillington's (Harnett) Hancock, Jarvis and Shackelford Club was organized on the 17th, with D. N. McLean, President, and D. McD. Grady and N. S. Poe, Secretaries.

Col. Paul B. Means, says the Durham *Recorder*, "has been nominated in Cabarrus for a seat in the next House of Representatives. Col. Means is a man of fine talent, of large culture, a man of impulsive temperament, and most impressive speaker, a close observer, and an ardent partisan, and with experience acquired in past years of service, will come back to the House one of its most promising and useful members. Of course Cabarrus will give him an overwhelming majority."

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS:—

The population of Oregon will foot up about 170,000. It was 90,000 ten years ago. The increase is about 90 per cent. This is a remarkable gain.

The census of Minnesota is now complete. The total population of the State is 780,072, an increase of 340,366 since 1870, or a little more than 77 per cent.

While Dr. Tanner is attempting to prove the possibility of living forty days without food, a New Jersey lady has been proving that it is not possible for every one, she having died on the thirty-sixth day.

Jerusalem, according to British consular reports, is a growing town. The foreign Hebrew population has increased considerably of late years. That community is now estimated at 15,000, including native Jews, against 10,000 in 1873.

There are still sensible lovers in the world. A young Canadian who was jilted last week did not shoot either the lady or himself. He first sued for damages and then ran away with his first love's sister. Evidently he is going to have satisfaction out of the family in some way.

Besides the sum of $8,500 in cash stolen from the Middletown Bank Tuesday, over $20,000 in good bonds and $40,000 in South Carolina State bonds, on which not much value is put, were taken. The cash belonged to the bank, and the bonds to individuals who had deposited them in the vault.

Partial census returns from Alabama indicate that the State will not show as great a rate of increase as her Southern sisters. It is doubtful if the increase of population during the decade will reach 20 per cent., and it may not be more than 15. It is probable that Alabama will lose a Congressman under the new apportionment, and that she will be the only Southern State that will.

General Weaver, Greenback candidate for President, arrived in Washington on Wednesday night from the South, and leaves at once for Martinsburg, where he will deliver an address. He will also speak in other places in West Virginia. General Weaver reported that things in Alabama looked wonderfully well for the Greenback party, and that he thought West Virginia promised well.

In Patrick county, Virginia, last Friday, Pink Dehart met Amos Wolvine on the road, on horseback with Mrs. Dehart behind him. An altercation ensued between the two men, ending by Dehart's shooting Wolvine through the forehead and neck with a revolver, killing him instantly. Dehart then proceeded to Patrick Court House and surrendered himself to the officers of the law. Improper relations between Wolvine and Dehart's wife have been heretofore suspected by Dehart.

The finances of Italy are in a deplorable condition. The treasury owes $940,000,000 to a bank syndicate, besides a number of other debts, and has to pay annually $174,000,000 for interest. Gold and silver are entirely lacking, and paper money is the only currency, at a discount of fifteen per cent., with not even a dim prospect of its being replaced by coin. Rothschild, of Paris, is the largest owner of the peninsula, financially, and, unless the Italians manage better, his firm may ultimately be its exclusive proprietor.

A man at Norristown, Pa., believed that his wife's illness was caused by witchcraft. He performed some incantations over a horseshoe, and put it into a fire. At the same time a woman in the neighborhood was taken with a burning pain in the chest. This came from the horseshoe, the man thought, and proved that she was the witch. As an additional test, he put salt under the door mat, and the suspected witch stumbled when she entered, though nobody else did. There could no longer be any doubt of her guilt, and so he publicly accused her.

A miner at Bridgeport, Pa., undertook to double his income at a very small expense by adopting an orphan boy and making him do a man's work in the mines. The boy performed the labor until, in order to lessen the cost, the miner allowed him only one meal a day. Even the blows of a club did not keep him going on such a diet. He was missing for several days, and then the neighbors found him in his master's cellar, fastened to a post by a chain around his neck, and half dead with hunger and beatings.

"Tempers the Wind."

[New York Journal of Commerce.]

FONDA, N. Y., July 21, 1880.—Please inform me where the quotation "Tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" can be found, or who is the author.

Reply.—It is usually quoted from Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," where in "Maria" it is said "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." The idea, however, was not original with Sterne. George Herbert, a descendant of the Earls of Pembroke, in his *Jacula Prudentum*, or Outlandish Proverbs, published in 1641, quotes it as current in his day, "To a close shorn sheep God gives wind by measure." But a French publication, *Henri Estienne Premices* issued in 1594, gives, what was old even in that time, *Dieu mesure le vent a la brebis tondue.* It is often referred to as found in the Bible, the sentiment being so consonant with holy writ; but it is not in the sacred book.

WAIFS:—

Young Farmer—"Are you fond of beasts, Miss Gusherton?" Miss Gusherton—"Oh, really, Mr. Pawker, if you mean that as a declaration, you must speak to mamma."

"What must I do," asked a mean and conceited man of a friend who knew him well, "to get a picture of the one I love most?" "Sit for your own portrait," was the reply.

Mr. Tilden.

The great Democratic meeting in New York on Wednesday night was called to order by Mr. McKeon, who said that as chairman of the committee of arrangements, the duty had been assigned to him to nominate a presiding officer of this meeting, and he, with great pleasure nominated for that office the legally elected President of the United States. [Cheers and great applause.] He need not mention the name of Samuel J. Tilden.

As he uttered these words Mr. Tilden was conducted to his seat amid deafening applause and cheers, which rose from pit to gallery and were re-echoed from gallery to orchestra. Mr. Tilden then said:

"I thank you, my fellow-citizens, for the cordiality of this greeting. I have come down this evening from my country home to join with you in expressing and declaring the purpose of the Democracy of New York in sustaining the nomination of Hancock. I have come under a stipulation of your committee, in consequence of my hoarseness of voice, that I would not be expected to make a speech. What I have to say, therefore, will be but briefly to touch upon two points: The welfare of the people of the United States demands a change in the administration of the Federal Government. Reform is necessary to remove the abuses which have grown up during twenty years of continuous power, prolific of false principles and bad counsels. The Republican party, stifling its conscience, has made itself responsible for the intrusion, under color of law, to the chief magistracy of our great Republic of 50,000,000 of people, a man who was not elected by the people. They have set an example which, unless condemned by the people, and signally condemned, too, will subvert the elective system of government of which we are so proud, and substitute in its place a rule and dynasty of office-holders holding over against the will of the people. The complete overthrow of the Republican party in the election of 1880 will be a retributive judgment, and will prevent a repetition hereafter of the crimes of 1876 against the sovereignty of the people. I congratulate you upon the nomination, and congratulate yon upon the auspicious prospects of success in every quarter. And now we will proceed with the order of the business of the meeting."

The Philippine Earthquakes.

[From the New York Herald, 28th.]

The recent earthquakes in the Philippine Islands indicate an unusual activity in the western part of the great "circle of fire" underlying the shores of the Pacific. The earthquake of Saturday last, in which three hundred and twenty lives were lost, has had no equal in Luzon since that of 1824, when many churches in Manila, the principal bridge over the River Pasig, with the barracks and great numbers of private houses, were destroyed, and when, too, a chasm nearly four miles in width opened and six vessels in the harbor were wrecked. In the shock of 1828 the lamps were set vibrating and the bells ringing; in June, 1857, also, a shock lasting fifteen seconds caused the pendulum to oscillate six degrees, creating great commotion. But all of these shocks, including those just felt, were light compared to some that have been credibly reported in the earlier history of the islands. The destructive ravages of earthquakes, according to Sir John Waring, are nowhere more remarkable than in the Philippines—"they have overturned mountains, filled up valleys and devastated extensive plains." In the volcanic eruption of Banhayan, about sixty leagues from the island of Mindanao, in 1640, masses of stone were hurled great distances, the ashes being borne to the Moluccas and Borneo and the lights of ships at sea invisible through the clouds of sand, while the mountain whence the explosion emanated disappeared, its site having been covered by a lake which, it is said, still remains as the record of the agitation.

This, at least, is the historic tradition, and with such a tradition to haunt the minds of the six million residents of these tropical islands (about four hundred in number), the recent convulsions at Manila must be startling indeed. The climate of Luzon is proverbially "six months of dust and six months of mud"—as the dry or rainy season prevails—the latter being now in full blast, and the desolation caused by the earthquake is thus intensified by the inundation of the country. The late disturbance has come at an unusual time—that is, midway between the changes of the monsoons in May and October—when the mighty pulsations of the equatorial ocean, especially the China Sea, and the mightier roll of its typhoons, as every variation of pressure on the earth's crust may have a share in the production of earthquakes. But though the monsoons are steady in respect to their direction just now, their intensity is liable to great fluctuations in midsummer, as the air over the Asiatic continent undergoes rarefaction, and the indraught thither sets in motion vast and ponderous waves of barometric pressure from the equatorial Pacific. There are many reasons for connecting these tropical earthquakes with the chief barometric changes, and the consequent rush of the storm king's forces over the fragile crust of the earth already honeycombed by erosion and resting, as the whole rim of the western Pacific basin does, on volcanic formations. We may, therefore, expect a temporary lull in the earth movements until September's storms begin to shake these islands. But the recent visitation of the Philippines is a timely warning of similar shocks in autumn along all that wide archipelago stretching from Japan to Java.

WAIFS:—

An old angler says that a fish does not suffer much pain from being hooked. Of course not. It is the thought of how his weight will be lied about that causes him anguish.

Advertisement from a Sydenham (London) newspaper: "The afternoon service at St. Matthew's on June 27th, will be for children of the upper classes, when the Bishop of Madagascar will preach to them on Missions. Tickets for this service may be had of the Vicar. Each child is requested to bring a small coin for the Madagascar Mission, and a cut flower which will be left in the church, &c." This suggests a new version of a familiar utterance: "Suffer little children of the upper classes to come unto Me."

Internal Revenue Statistics.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The internal revenue bureau has prepared a comparative statement showing the receipts from the several specific sources of revenue during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1879 and 1880. Owing to the reduction from 24 to 16 cents per pound on manufactured tobacco the receipts from this source fell off $3,534,150.32, from $17,961,767.19 in 1879 to $14,427,616.87 in 1880. Owing to the abolition of the 32 cent rate of tax on snuff, and the establishment of the uniform rate of 16 cents per pound, the receipts from this source decreased $267,329.11. The heaviest increase under the tobacco division was from cigars and cheroots, $2,091,412.67. The total revenue in 1880 from tobacco in all shapes, cigars, snuff, &c., was $38,870,140.08, as against $40,135,002.65 in 1879, showing a decrease from these sources of $1,264,862.57. The total revenue from spirits in 1880 was $61,185,508.79, against $52,570,284.69 in 1879, an increase of $8,615,224.10. The main item of this increase being from distilled spirits, taxed at 90 cents per gallon, $8,174,399.49. The revenue from retail liquor dealers' licenses ($25) also shows an increase over 1879 of $269,247.61. On fermented liquors there was an increase of revenue in 1880 of $2,100,486.12. From the sale of stamps of all descriptions in 1880 there was derived a total revenue of $7,668,394.22, an increase over 1879 of $962,010.16. The total receipts of the department from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, were $123,981,919.46, against $113,449,621.38 in 1879, showing a total increase from internal revenue of $10,532,298.08.

WAIFS:—

The baker always has his hour of knead.

A correspondent writes: You are always criticising men in their various relations in life, but you never say a word about wives who won't be pleased, no matter how hard their husbands try to please them. My wife is never satisfied, though I am always devising ways to give her pleasure. Last winter I brought her home a box of fine mixtures. She said: "Oh, why didn't you bring me fried oysters?" Recently I got her some fried oysters, and she declared: "You want to kill me, giving me oysters at this season of the year." If I give her a box she always wants a bottle, or if a bottle of perfumery she takes offence and says she knows I meant it. I brought her a canary bird, and she told me I only did it to keep her from sleeping in the morning with its noise (she calls its delightful singing noise). Then I got her a globe and some gold fish, and she said one of them had no fins. When I looked at it the top fin did seem wanting, but I believe she cut it off. Now, don't you think that sort of a wife is a trial? The fact is I am very fond of her when I am away from her, but she is such an uncomfortable person to live with that I am glad to get out of the house.

City Business Items.

The Hub Punch.

The second invoice of this delicious beverage and tonic received this day. Retailed at the regular Boston and New York price, $1.25 per bottle. Case of one dozen, $13 00.
E. J. HARDIN.

Jones & Powell, 47 Fayetteville street, have just received a supply of oats, and have more on the road, which they offer low. They also offer a pair of horses, wagon and harness, in exchange for lumber or greenbacks.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker are selling their entire stock of Ladies' Sandals, Slippers, with Newport Ties and summer shoes, at actual cost, to clear out the lines. These goods are from the best manufacturers, and are perfect. The qualities and prices are not surpassed by any house in the State.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Just arrived, two cases of Ladies' Cloth Gaiters, sizes 3 to 8, and only 75 cts. per pair. Best Gaiters offered this season for price.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

It can't be found—A better Cracker than the Lunch Milk Biscuit, 15c. per lb. and always fresh.
E. J. HARDIN.

Grenadines! Grenadines!

Also, Colored and Fancy, and Black Thin Dress Goods! To sell! To sell! Will sell them for less than we gave for them!

Nice Goods! Handsome Goods!

YEARGAN, PETTY & CO.

War against High Prices!—White Vests 75c.; worth $1.00. White and Brown Vests, $1.25; worth $1.50. White Duck Vests and Pants, $1.50 each; worth $2.00 and $3.00. Silk Scarfs, 50c.; worth 75c. Silk Handkerchiefs, 25c., 40c., 50c. and 65c.; worth 40c., 60c., 75c., and 90c. At
R. B. ANDREWS & CO.,
Clothiers and Hatters.

To the Members of the Convent on:— While in Raleigh it will be to your interest to stop in the Hardware, Stove and House-furnishing Store of J. C. Brewster, where you will find all the novelties of the season. The celebrated XX Cot, the most comfortable bed for hot weather. Price only $2.50. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Fly Fans, Fly Traps, Water Coolers, Refrigerators, &c. Sole agent for the improved Parker Shot Gun and the celebrated Remington Rifle. A fine line sportsman's goods always on hand. Tin roofing and job work all kinds a specialty.
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Holleman Building,
Raleigh, N. C.

Family Groceries, a large and varied stock. New goods arriving daily. Strictly first-class. Fine wines, liquors and cigars. Bailey's North Carolina Corn and Rye Whiskies; the celebrated Pop-corn Whisky, eight years old. Peyton Graveley's Chewing Tobacco.
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They are Here!—Another lot of those new patent Over-Draw Checks for Bridles, with metalic holders. We also have a nice assortment of lap dusters, scrims, hoods, nets, ear tips, and always on hand a large stock of wagon, buggy and riding whips. A good variety of harness, saddles, bridles, halters, &c., of our own manufacture. We believe in patronizing home industries, and hope our friends will encourage us by giving us orders.
E. F. WYATT & SONS,
Martin Street.

Special Notices.

From Despair to Gladness—Mr. Giles Mr. Giles Carter, a well known citizen of Rochester, N. Y., has just given the following card to the public: For about two years my wife has been troubled with something and we could not imagine what: she had frequent flashes of heat, followed by severe sweats, both night and day; her back troubled her a great deal, and any exertion seemed to utterly prostrate her. She drank large quantities of water without seeming to quench her thirst in the least, and kept getting worse and worse all the time. We employed the services of a physician, but without benefit, not even learning what was the matter with her. Finally, noticing a peculiarity in her urine, I had it examined, and by boiling, reduced it to molasses, about half in quantity to the amount of water used. I at once wrote to her brother, a physician in the East, who pronounced it "Sugar or (Saccharine) Diabetes. He said he knew of no cure for it, and that she probably could not get well: that she might live for a few years, but would get worse and worse all the time.

At this time, and when we were in despair, I saw Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure advertised, purchased a bottle and my wife has continued using it until she is now perfectly cured and as well as she has been in years. I consider Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure a blessing and boon to humanity."
july 30-d&w1t

NEURALGINE—This is an Internal Remedy that never fails to cure Neuralgia and Headache. It contains no Quinine, Opium, Morphine, Chloral or Narcotic of any kind. Quick and perfectly safe in its action, it commends itself to the afflicted. Sold by Pescud, Lee & Co. and Wm. Simpson. eod.

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Opinion of Eminent Dr. W. C. Cavenagh, Memphis, Tenn.: For weak digestion, general debility and want of appetite, I cheerfully recommend Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator. Sold by Williams & Haywood.

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jy30—d&w2m] Bellevue P O., Va.

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july 30-d&w2m

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Edgings and Insertings,
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All in Entirely New Patterns and Effects
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
july 30-tf

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Small sizes; plump, well trimmed; N. C. Hams, Springfield Hams, Lord Baltimore Hams, &c., &c., &c.
E. J. HARDIN.

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E. J. HARDIN.

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Lunch Milk Biscuit,
The best of all plain Crackers, 15 cents per pound.
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EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & CO.,
BUSINESS MANAGERS.

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY.....JULY 30, 1880.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

By Telegraph.

MARKET REPORT--NOON.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Money strong and buoyant at 2a2½. Exchange—long 4.81½; short 4.84. State bonds dull; Governments unchanged.

Cotton quiet and steady; sales 244 bales; uplands 11 9-16; Orleans 11 11-16. Futures steady; July 11.34; August 11.36; September 10.84; October 10.50; November 10.42; January 10.43.

Flour quiet and firm. Wheat quiet. Corn quiet. Pork steady; new $14.25. Lard firm at $7.52½. Spirits turpentine 28½. Rosin $1.40. Freights very strong.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Flour easier but without change, except for Patapsco Mills high grades, which are 25 cents off. Wheat—Southern steady; Western higher and quiet, closing easier; Southern red $1.00a1.10; amber $1.12a1.14; No. 2 Western winter red—spot and July delivery $1.10¾a1.11; August $1.07¾a1.07¾; September $1.08¼a1.08¾; October $1.09a1.09¼. Corn—Southern easier; Western easier and dull; Southern white 54a55; yellow nominal.

LIVERPOOL, July 29—Noon.—Cotton—moderate inquiry, which is freely supplied; uplands 6 13-16; Orleans 6 15-16; receipts 12,500 bales—all American; sales 8,000; speculation and export 1,000; uplands, low middling clause, July delivery 6 23-32; July and August 6 11-16; August and September 6¾; September and October 6 13-32; November and December 6¾; futures steady.

MARKET REPORT--MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Money 2a2½. Exchange 4.82½. Government bonds unchanged; five per cents. 1.03½; four-and-a-half per cents 1.11½; four per cents 1.03½. State bonds nominal.

Cotton quiet and steady; sales to-day 220 bales; uplands 11 9-16; Orleans 11 11-16; consolidated net receipts 1,092 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,635 bales; to France 340 bales; net receipts 156 bales; gross receipts 284 bales. Futures closed firm; sales 81,000 bales; July delivery 11.40a11.42; August 11.46; September 10.91a10.92; October 10.59a10.61; November 10.47a10.49; December 10.48a10.50; January 10.55a10.57; February 10.66a10.69.

Southern flour steady with fair inquiry; common to fair extra $5.25a6.20; good to choice do. $6.25a7.00. Wheat—winter opened ½c. better and closed with advance lost; spring in active request for export at 1c. advance; ungraded red 90a$1.08. Corn opened a shade better but closed weak with advance lost; ungraded 43a 48. Oats 1a2½ better and more active at 35 for No. 3. Hops dull and nominally unchanged. Coffee firm and fairly active. Sugar in fair demand and firm at 7⅜a7½ for Muscovado; Centrifugal 8 9-16; fair to good refining 7¼a7⅜; prime 8; refined stronger; standard A 9⅛a9⅜. Molasses steady and moderately active. Rice firm and in fair demand. Rosin quiet and unchanged. Spirits turpentine dull at 28½a29. Wool quiet and steady; domestic fleece 40a50; pulled 22a50; washed 15a34; Texas 18a35. Pork a shade stronger and rather quiet at $14.37½a14.50; middles stronger and quiet; long clear 7¾; short clear 8¼; long and short 8¼. Lard decidedly higher with fairly active trade at $7.60a7.62½. Whisky nominal. Freights stronger.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Oats higher and firm with sales only of Western mixed at 40½a42½. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio (cargoes), ordinary to choice 13a16. Sugar firm; "A" soft 10¼. Whisky dull at $1.10½a 1.11. Freights unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—Flour quiet; extra $3.25a3.75; family do $3.75a4.25. Wheat dull and lower at 89. Corn firmer; No. 2 white 42½ a43¼. Oats dull; No. 2 white 30. Pork steady and in fair demand at $14.00. Lard in fair demand and firm at $7.50. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders $5.00; ribs $7.50; sides $8.00. Bacon strong; shoulders $5.50; ribs $8.25; sides $8.75; hams, sugar-cured 10½a11½. Whisky steady.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat opened higher but declined; No. 2 fall 92a93; cash 92⅛a92⅜; July 88⅜a89⅜; August 88a88¾; Sept. 88¼a88⅜; October 87⅛a 88; year No. 3 85a87½; No. 4 82a83. Corn lower at 34⅛a35; cash 34⅛a35⅛; July 34⅛; August 34⅛a34⅜; September 31⅛a32. Year oats lower at 23½ for cash; 21⅛ in August. Pork dull at $15.00. Lard lower; small lots $7.00. Bulk meats firm; shoulders $4.75; ribs $7.30; sides $7.60 for young meat. Bacon lower; shoulders $5.75; ribs $8.15a8.20; sides $8.37½ a8.45.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 red winter 93½; No. 2 Chicago spring 89 cash; 87⅛ in August, and 86 in September; No. 3 ditto 79a82. Corn strong and higher at 35a35⅛ cash, 35½ in August, and asked for September and October. Oats active, firm and higher at 24½ cash, 32½ for August and September. Pork unsettled and generally higher at $14.00a15.00. Lard strong and higher at $7.27½. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders $4.70; short rib $7.40; clear $7.65. Whisky steady at $1.09.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Flour easier but not quotably lower. Wheat irregular and light demand; No. 2 red winter 90a94; No. 2 amber 88a92. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 32a33. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 40. Pork strong at $14.50. Lard firmer at $7.20. Bulk meats stronger; shoulders 5; ribs 7½. Bacon stronger; shoulders 4½; ribs 8½; sides 8½. Whisky steady at $1.07. Sugar steady; hards 10¼a11; New Orleans 8a9. Hogs dull, weak and lower; common $3.90a4.50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 29.—Spirits turpentine firm at 26½. Rosin firm at $1.02½ for strained and $1.07½ for good strained. Tar firm at $2.35. Crude turpentine easier at $1.80 for yellow dip, and $2.25 for virgin. Corn unchanged.

JULY 29.—Cotton—Middling, low middling, good ordinary.—Galveston, nominal, 10⅜, 10¼, 9, net receipts 105 bales; Norfolk, quiet, 11¼, net receipts 171 bales; Baltimore, dull, 11⅛, 10⅜, 9⅛, net receipts none; Boston, quiet, 11⅜, 11¼, 9⅜, net receipts 83 bales; Wilmington, nominal, 10⅜, 10¼, 9, net receipts 3 bales; Philadelphia, dull, 11⅜, 11¼, 10¼, net receipts 186; Savannah, easy, 11, 10⅜, 9⅛, net receipts 133 bales; New Orleans, firmer; some sales at ⅛c. higher—11⅛, 10⅜, 9⅛, net receipts 22 bales; Mobile, steady, 10⅜, 10¼, 9¼, net receipts 20 bales; Memphis, quiet, 10⅜, net receipts 45, shipments 23 bales; Augusta, dull, 10⅜, 10¼, 8⅜, net receipts 34 bales; Charleston, quiet, 11¼, 11, 10¼, net receipts 213 bales.

Charlotte Cotton Market.

[From the Charlotte Observer, July 29.]

The market yesterday closed steady.

Good Middling	10¾
Middling	10¼
Strict Low Middling	10¼
Low Middling	10

Receipts for the day, 32 bales.

Wilmington Market.

[From the Star, July 29.]

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted quiet at 26½ cents per gallon for regular packages, without reported transactions.

ROSIN.—The market was quiet at $1.02½ for strained and $1.07½ for good strained, with sales as offered. Also sales of 125 bbls. fine rosin at $2.25 for K Low Pale, $2.50 for M Pale and $2.75 for I Extra Pale.

TAR.—Market quoted firm at $2.35 per bbl. of 280 pounds, with no receipts and no sales to report. [Yesterday's sales were erroneously reported at $1.35.]

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was easier at $1.80 for yellow dip and $2.50 per bbl. for virgin, with sales at quotations. Later we hear of a small sale at $2.25 for virgin.

COTTON.—The market was quoted nominal. Sales of 100 bales on a basis of 10¼ cents per lb. for middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary	8	cents per lb.
Good Ordinary	9	" "
Strict Good Ordinary	——	" "
Low Middling	10¼	" "
Middling	10¼	" "
Good Middling	11¼	" "

PEANUTS.—The market is dull and nominal at 35@50 cents for shelling stock, 60 cents for ordinary, 70 cents for prime, 80 cents for extra prime, and 90 cents for fancy.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	—	bales,
Spirits turpentine	279	casks
Rosin	906	bbls.
Tar	—	"
Crude turpentine	210	"

Raleigh Markets.

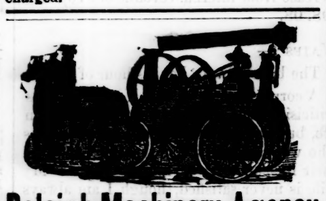
Official Report of the Cotton Market.
REPORTED BY
THE COTTON EXCHANGE.
RALEIGH, July 29, 1880

Middling	10⅜
Strict Low Middling	10⅛
Low Middling	10
Strict Good Ordinary	
Good Ordinary	
Middling Stains	9
Low Middling Stains	8
Good Ordinary Stains	
Tone of market quiet.	

City Market—Wholesale Prices.
REPORTED BY
LEN. H. ADAMS,
Official Reporters for Grocers' Exchange.
RALEIGH, July 29, 1880.

Apples, dried	$ none	
Bacon, N. C., hog round	9 a	10
" " hams	15 a	
Bulk Meats, clear rib sides,	8½a	
" " shoulders,	7 a	
Butter, North Carolina,	20 a	25
Beeswax	20 a	
Corn	67½a	
Corn Meal	67½a	
Coffee, prime Rio	17½a	
" good "	14 a	
Chickens, Spring	17½a	20
Eggs, per dozen	12½a	
Flour, North Carolina	5 70 a	6 00
Hay, timothy	1 30 a	
Molassses, Cuba	45 a	
Oats, shelled	50 a	
Peaches, peeled	15 a	
" unpeeled	8 a	
Peas, white, per bushel	1 00 a	
" stock, "	90 a	
Pork, North Carolina	6 a	
Potatoes sweet	80 a	
" Irish	1 40 a	1 60
Rags, mixed	1½a	
" cotton	2	
Sugar, white	12½a	
" yellow	10 a	
Syrup, S. H.	35 a	
Salt, Liverpool fine	1 75 a	

Above are for large quantities. When small quantities are wanted higher prices will be charged.



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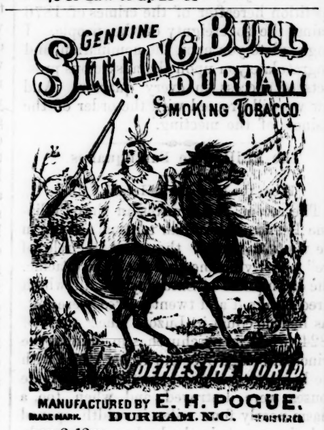

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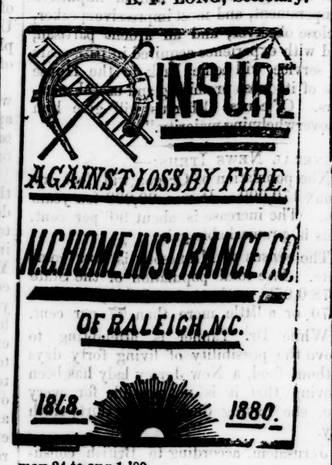

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